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## LIMANTOUR SHOTS THE PEACE DOVE TO SHREDS

**Warns Mexicans to Quit Fighting and Support Diaz Before Other Nations Take a Hand**

**NEVER TALKED TERMS WITH MADERO'S MEN**

**Declares That Every Day of Fighting Increases Danger to Country From Outside Interests**

MEXICO CITY, March 20.—With a warning to all Mexicans that every day the rebellion continues the danger of international complications is increased, a plea to rally to the support of Gen. Diaz, a declaration that the government never will enter peace negotiations with individuals in arms, Finance Minister Limantour entered today upon the task of pacification which the world has set for him, and in the outcome of which the world is interested.

The ovation over the minister received a representative of the press said the statement that he was bearer of conditions for the establishment of peace, placed in his hands by Madero's agent in New York, was an absurdity.

"With bad grace could I be the bearer of such paper, a government should do what a reasonable public demands, but it cannot, on pain of extinguishing itself, accede to armed pressure of misguided sons of the country. They must lay down their arms if they wish to bring the reforms that may be necessary."

"It is crime that Mexicans fighting in the ranks of the insurgents are committing, because every day the danger of international complications increases. I hope earnestly that those misguided citizens will not remain longer deaf to the voice of patriotism."

In reply to a suggestion that great results were expected to follow his return to Mexico, he said:

"I cannot understand why such effort is demanded of me, when the direction of the policy of our government is in the hands of no less than the illustrious statesman who has formed the country, developed it and given it high place among the nations."

"We must place confidence in the expert helmsman who in the past has met the greatest dangers, and lend him all the aid we are capable of to end in harmony his reign among all Mexicans."

"There was published this morning," it was suggested, "a dispatch from New York in which Gustavo A. Madero said you have returned to Mexico to take charge temporarily of the presidency of the republic."

"Another absurdity," said Limantour. "Already in times past, when some of my friends besought me to become a candidate for vice president, I declared my firm resolution not to accept any position in military politics of my country, being disposed to lend my services to the administrative branch, so long as they might be considered useful to my fellow countrymen."

"Since then, time has only served to confirm and strengthen my determination."

EL PASO, March 20.—"Armed force" will be established in northern Mexico as soon as developments Mexico City warrant, and Francisco Madero, the revolutionary president, will establish himself at a point in the field to be considered neutral ground, there to receive peace proposals, which may come as the result of the return to the Mexican republic of Senator Limantour, who recently, in New York, had a conference with revolutionary leaders.

This was established today in mess ages by courier from Madero, who is within 150 miles south of here in camp with 1,000 men. It is first word coming direct from Madero since talk of peace negotiations began. The contents of Madero's message to the revolutionary junta here was not made public, but the term "as soon as developments in Mexico City warrant" is explained as meaning that Madero himself would insist up

on important stipulations before any peace arrangements might be entered into.

The peace arrangements, it was stated, are as follows:

President Diaz must step aside and relinquish all political power which might result in his return to office.

A new election for president must be called at once, with a free ballot for every male citizen of age.

Provision of reforms in the land laws, and the administration of state by popular vote, instead of federal control, must be under such conditions as cannot be ignored after peace has been declared.

Insurrectos will not lay down their arms, but will maintain an armed truce until the reforms are so far advanced that they cannot be revoked.

Whether Senator Limantour would be acceptable to Madero as "provisional president" pending the peace negotiations is not known, for the couriers bearing the suggestion from New York that Limantour might become the temporary head government, had not reached him. Ever since the proposed peace proposals have been under way, messages have been sent with full details to Madero, but owing to the fact that couriers have to travel horseback in a rough country in circuitous routes to avoid Mexican soldiers, communications are delayed four or five days.

However, Senator Gonzales Garcia, insurrecto secretary of state, said today:

"Limantour will not be entirely acceptable to us. We look upon him as the chief of the Diaz coterie. We would not under any circumstances take his word and lay down our arms. As provisional president he would simply take instructions from Diaz."

A telegram from Gustavo A. Madero, insurrecto financial agent in New York, was received, stating:

"In several conferences with Limantour, he proposed a full change of plans in Mexico."

The belief that Limantour is authorized by Diaz to open the way for peace has caused much joy among insurrectos. It is looked upon by them as a virtual recognition by the government that their demands have some foundation.

"Whatever overtures of peace that have been made have come from Diaz," said Garcia. "It is first time Diaz has ever admitted the insurrectos had any rights in their claims. Madero's messages to the United States have not taken Limantour into consideration because we never thought of Limantour as a probable president. Whatever is done, Madero must pass judgment before peace is declared."

"Would the insurrectos be satisfied if Diaz granted all the political demands and gave Madero a high place in the government, Diaz himself remaining in power?"

"Madero and Diaz are opposed as day is opposed to night," was the answer.

The only place Diaz would give to Madero would be on the scaffold. I am afraid there is no chance of peace so long as Diaz remains president. With an armed truce, and Diaz removed and a neutral ground selected for carrying on negotiations, then we might believe peace was near."

Mexican Consul Lowell today protested to United States officials against the presence of American guards upon the Mexican boundary where Blatt and Converse were arrested. The state department took the ground that the place is United States territory. The protest of the Mexican consul is regarded as indicating the Mexican government is going to contest the protest of the government against the arrest of the two Americans.

NOGALES, March 20.—Hermosillo, capital of the state of Sonora, is believed to be in danger of an attack by rebel forces. On orders of the Mexican government federal troops have been rushed to various points of the northern border into Nogales, thence south to Hermosillo. A special train to bring troops from Cananea was brought into Nogales with rush orders and dispatched southward.

Another body came in from Naco by train having marched overland to also go southward in the train with that point from Agua Prieta. These troops from other points being gathered and sent to Hermosillo.

It is believed here that one of the revolutionary leaders, possibly Cabral, has moved southward with a large force of men with the purpose of men

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## COX LOSES OUT ON TWO POINTS AT THE START

**Arraigned on Perjury Charge, He Seeks Injunction Against Trial Judge**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 20.—Developments emanating directly from the charge of perjury against George B. Cox, in the common pleas court here, came fast today, and in each instance, the attorneys for Cox came out second best.

Presiding Judge Hunt refused action on an affidavit declaring that Judge Frank Gorman was "biased and prejudiced" and Judge Swing ended by refusing to grant an injunction against Judge Gorman's trying the case. There was not a quiet moment.

The judge said that the statute providing for the filing of a prejudicial affidavit to swear a judge off the bench is so framed that it applies to other counties of Ohio, but not to Hamilton county.

Judge Hunt recommended that any doubt about the decision in the mandamus proceeding against him, should be decided by the upper courts. To settle the matter accordingly, mandamus proceedings were filed in Judge Swing's court and the hearing set for Saturday. Hardly had the news trickled from the court house before Judge Gorman ordered Cox before him to plead to the indictment of perjury.

Thereupon Cox's attorneys attempted to gain further delay by filing an application in the circuit court for a temporary injunction to restrain Judge Gorman from hearing any phase of the case pending a decision in the mandamus suit.

The injunction proceedings were brought before Judge Swing, who denied the application.

## REVENUES SHOW BIG INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The government's receipts of internal revenue are at the high mark. In the first two months of the present year \$199,837,950 was collected, an increase of more than \$22,000,000.

Corporation tax receipts are beginning to come in. More than \$380,000 has been received. Returns will be complete June 1, and by July 1, the treasury officials expect to have \$25,000,000 collected.

## DYNAMITE ROUSES GUESTS FROM BED

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., March 20.—Six hundred guests at French Lick hotel were roused out of their beds early today by an explosion of dynamite in the new building being constructed by the hotel company. The explosion caused considerable excitement, but did little damage.

The cause is not known but Thomas Taggart, president of the company, said the explosive was used by contractors in blasting rock to make way for the foundation of the new building and probably was accidental.

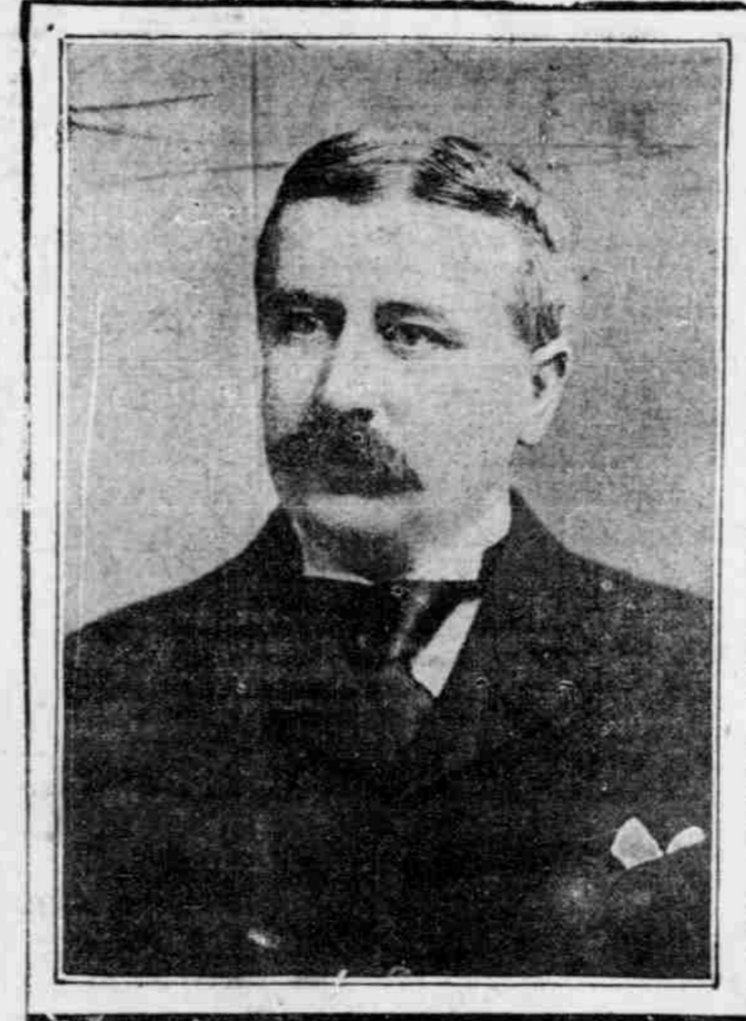
DRUNKEN MINERS RIOT. GILLESPIE, Ill., March 20.—More than half of the colony of two hundred foreign miners, principally Italians, are reported fighting among themselves following several days of hard drinking, begun when they quit work at the mines of the Superior Coal company at Bend, three miles south of here.

CARLINVILLE, Ills., March 20.—Deputy Sheriff Knaulter and eight deputies who went to Bend Sunday morning to furnish protection to a shift of miners who sought to return to work, encountered three hundred miners, armed with shot guns, and were obliged to return here.

LEGATION IS CONFIDENT. PEKING, March 20.—The Russian legation believes that the Chinese government will yield to the principal points in dispute, after the final proposal.

## Roosevelt Condemns Recall as Unwise and Regrets that Arizona has Seen Fit to Favor It

**Banker Convict Who Looks to President Taft for Pardon Soon**



CHAS. W. MOORE  
PHOTO GLESSFORD.

**Former President, While Conceding that People Should Have What They Want if they Really Want it, Severely Criticises Socialistic Features**

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 20.—Theodore Roosevelt completed his tour of the southwestern states when he departed for Los Angeles. The private car in which he and his personal party are traveling was attached to the Santa Fe train which left here at 6:30 p. m., and will arrive at Los Angeles at 10:15 a. m. tomorrow. Roosevelt, sunburned to a ruddy hue by the long motor ride of the last two or three days, spent a very busy time in Phoenix.

His address to a gathering of more than 5,000 people in the city plaza at midday was the feature of the day, but it was by no means all that Roosevelt was called upon to do. He attended a luncheon given him by members of the Rough Rider regiment, who are located in this part of the territory, visited Governor Sloan at the executive mansion, motored about the great valley irrigated by the Roosevelt dam, and arrived at his car just before the train started. The last event of the busy day was a talk at the dedication of St. Luke's home for tubercular patients, fostered by Bishop Atwood.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt did not participate today in any of the ceremonies of Roosevelt's reception. They remained at Mesa, where Archie Roosevelt resumed his school work this morning, and arrived at Phoenix in time to bid farewell to Miss Cornelia Landon, Miss Roosevelt's friend.

Roosevelt's ideas on Arizona's statehood constitution, as expressed in his speech today, aroused no little interest in Phoenix. His declaration that the federal government should immediately accept the territory into the Union, although he opposed the recall provision of the constitution as applied to the judiciary, was the main topic of conversation about Phoenix this afternoon.

His address was enlivened by interjections from the crowd in the shape of questions and suggestions, and Roosevelt answered every one.

When he declared himself as to the recall of the judiciary a voice in the crowd declared, "We are going to have it too." From another section of the audience came the additional statement: "We need it."

Roosevelt paused for a moment and replied: "When you say you are going to have it, I agree with you. It is your right if you want it. But when you say you need it, I do not agree with you."

A few moments later another voice broke in. The owner was of foreign birth, his English being so broken that those on the stand could not understand him but finally caught the drift of the remark, that it had been suggested workmen should help each other.

"I will go even farther," he said. "I will say that all Americans should help working men. But workmen should be good Americans. If he seeks only to have others help him and does not attempt to help himself, then heaven help him." There was no reply from the man in the crowd.

Colonel Roosevelt said: "I regret that Arizona was not admitted to statehood by the last congress, and I trust that the next congress will without fail admit it. The objections to admitting it I regard as without warrant of justice. Apparently these objections have been chiefly or entirely due to the fact that Arizona has adopted in its Constitution the referendum in initiative and recall. I do not agree with the form in which Arizona has adopted the recall especially as regards the judiciary; but while I regret that Arizona should have adopted the recall in this fashion, I do not merely admit but insist that this is a matter purely for Arizona's own decision, and that neither the opinion of myself nor of any other outsider on the subject has the slightest bearing

on Arizona's right to the privileges of statehood. What the views of New York and Texas upon the question may be has nothing whatever to do with Arizona's right to its own views. It is difficult for me to discuss seriously the assertion that the adoption of the initiative referendum and recall, make a form of government which is not republican. Switzerland has adopted all three and to say that Switzerland is not a republic is simply a contradiction in terms. Surely no one can expect to be taken seriously if he asserts that Oregon or California in its own form of government is not as absolutely republican as Connecticut or Pennsylvania or Mississippi. This being so, there can be no ground for refusing to admit a territory to statehood when its proposed constitution does not essentially differ from the actual constitutions of certain states already within the union. The principles of the initiative and referendum may or may not be adopted to the needs of a given state under given conditions—I believe that they are useful in some communities, and not in others—but, to deny a territory the right of statehood because it has adopted these principles is as wrong as to say that Vermont should not be a state because its governmental system is based upon the principle of the town meeting. If the constitution of the United States forbids the use of the referendum or initiative, then the constitution should be amended without delay. According to the varying conditions in each state, and according to the limitations upon the use of the initiative and referendum this use may or may not be wise in any given instance; but the RIGHT to the use is inherent in every community; and no community should be allowed to dictate to any other community on this matter. It is so with the principle of recall, I do not believe in its wisdom here in Arizona, as provided in the Arizona constitution; but Arizona has an absolute right to try the experiment if it sees fit. Indeed a system under which judges are appointed for life differs more from one under which they are elected for very short terms, than the latter does from a system which provides for the recall. Each state should have full liberty to act as it chooses in such a matter, and therefore each territory desirous of being admitted as a state should have the same liberty. I am a strong nationalist, but I am no less a believer in the rights of the states wherever the rights of the states mean the rights of the people; and in this case the rights of the people include the right of the people of any state to decide upon any course of action it deems best in this matter. The United States government is in honor bound to admit Arizona under its present constitution.

"Now, my friends while in the full est way I thus acknowledge your right to form the constitution that you have formed and to be admitted thereunder to full membership in the Federal union, I also wish it distinctly understood that while there are many provisions in your proposed constitution with which I most heartily agree, there are some with which I disagree, and notably among these is the provision of the recall, especially as affecting the judiciary. I uphold your right to act as you think fit in this matter, but I do not believe that the position you have seen fit to take is wise. I feel strongly the wrongfulness of the position your opponents have taken in treating your adoption of the recall of the judiciary as a justification for refusing to admit you to the Union; yet I also am plainly feel that under your conditions the proposal you have made is against the interests of justice, and therefore against your interest. I admit the melancholy fact that there are states where judges have so acted as to make it justifiable and necessary for the people to adopt

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## BULLSTRENGTH CONTINUES TO BOOST PRICES

**Nervous Holders Turn Stock Loose Retarding Bouyancy of Market**

NEW YORK, March 20.—The suddenly acquired strength which late last Saturday changed a slow, dropping stock market into an unexpectedly firm one, was shown today in advances which were scored in the face of various obstacles, chief among which were large offerings made on any considerable advances and uncertainty as to whether the supreme court would decide the anti-trust cases today.

Gains of about a point were made by many important issues. Offerings were large enough to force a quick recession, however, and the market fell into a state of coma. When it became known that the railroads would not come today, the market grew very active and prices advanced materially in a few minutes but stocks were again sold freely enough to check the rise, and prices receded and trading was dull until the last hour when the best figures of the day were established.

U. S. Steel Reading, Union Pacific, and Missouri Pacific were the leaders in the advance. Canadian Pacific equaled its high record of last week. Western roads reported a slight relaxation in traffic. Pittsburgh reported the iron, steel export business unusually active.

SUPREME COURT DISAPPOINTMENTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Disappointment was manifested today when the supreme court adjourned for two weeks without announcing a decision in either the Standard Oil or the Tobacco corporation divestiture suits. Attorneys from New York and elsewhere in the east, joined the members of the bar in Washington in crowding into the little court room, only to hear other cases disposed of.

## MRS. SHENK IS HELD TO JURY FOR MURDER

**Woman Who Shot Husband After Night of Revelry Must Answer**

CHICAGO, March 20.—Mrs. Chas. Shenk, who confessed she shot her husband Saturday morning after a night of revelry, was held today to the grand jury on the charge of murder.

While giving her testimony Mrs. Shenk was overcome and fell, striking her head against a desk, receiving a painful cut over one eye. She related incidents of the party in celebration of the fourteenth wedding anniversary of "Chick" Frazer, former national league ball player.

She said she had been put to bed by other women of the party, but was awakened soon after by Shenk calling her from down stairs. She got a revolver, fearing burglars, and hurried to the top of the stairs. She said she could see her husband stooping on the stairs. She admitted the revolver was discharged, but did not know who was firing the shot, and had no knowledge of events after.

Discovery of a second bullet, found in the register on the second floor, put an entirely new phase on the shooting, according to the police, and gave them the theory that Mrs. Shenk shot her husband deliberately after a quarrel.

1125 KILLED IN 1910. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20.—It cost the lives of 1,125 men to mine 231,966,070 tons of coal in Pennsylvania last year, according to the annual report of the chief of the state department of mines, just issued. The report gives the following statistics: Bituminous coal produced, 148,696,776 tons; persons employed, 187,711; killed, 827; Anthracite coal, 63,269,294 tons; persons employed, 169,927; killed, 398.